HOW DID YOUR MEMBER VOTE?

The Common Cause
OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

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[The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.]

Notes and News.

Watch the Bill's Progress.

Parliament reassembles next Tuesday, and it is expected that the House of Commons will take the Committee stage of the Representation of the People Bill almost immediately afterwards. Every suffragist should follow this stage of the measure with the closest attention, remembering that all parts of the Bill are of importance. Some of those who wish to wreck the Bill will come forward with specious and plausible amendments, which may very likely take the fancy of persons unaccustomed to practical political affairs. On this occasion let us remember *Le mieux est l'ennemi du bien.* An ideal measure on paper is a pleasant and attractive thing. For us, an Act on the Statute-book which admits women to the franchise of their nation is an infinitely better one.

The Government and the Conference.

Lord Courtney has already pointed out that it is dangerous to try to make substantial changes in the franchise scheme as it was put forward by members of all parties assembled in the Speaker's Conference. The Bill has been carefully drafted with the intention that it should reflect the wishes of the Conference. In some particulars, however, the general proposals, when reinterpreted by the Parliamentary draftsman, have manifestly taken a somewhat different shape from that which their original creators had in view. There would seem in such cases as these to be good reason for asking the House to accept such an emendation of the Bill as the members of the Conference (or a substantial majority of them) consider to be a more accurate reflection of their own proposals. The House has already determined to have a Bill embodying these proposals, and to attain that end the Government has had the present Bill drafted; therefore, both the Commons and the Government will be ready to support such alterations suggested during the Committee stage as can be proved to be required to achieve this particular object.

Women and Men in the War Services.

Mr. Dickinson told the House of Commons on May 23rd that the Bill did not rightly reflect the desires of the Conference for the enfranchisement of men and women in the war services. Persons entering those services, whether in time of peace or war, generally had to leave their homes and to move about according to the requirements of their work, and the intention of the Conference, according to his view, was that a kind of service franchise should be instituted to meet these special conditions. He and Mr. Basil Peto have now tabled an instruction to be moved in Committee, the purport of which will be to delete all reference to the period of this or any other war. The following sentence shows the chief alteration which has been made in the clause:—

"Any person to whom this section applies shall be registered as a Parliamentary elector for any constituency in which he ordinarily resides, but for his naval and military duties."

This is a good deal simpler than the wording in the Bill, which implies that members of the war services who have to move about when no war is taking place lose their claim to vote. The categories of persons to whom the clause applies remain unchanged, and include, as may be remembered, those who are "serving in any work of the British Red Cross Society, or the St. John Ambulance Association, or any other body with a similar object." We imagine that medical women in the R.A.M.C. are included in another part of the same clause, which defines "service of a naval or military character for which payment is made out of money provided by Parliament."

Tenants of Unfurnished Rooms.

Another point made by Mr. Dickinson during the Second Reading debate was that the Conference had not intended definitely to exclude lodgers from the franchise, though it had removed the "lodger" qualification as such. It is in this sense that Mr. Jacobsen, we imagine, has drafted his instruction to enable the tenant of an unfurnished room or rooms in London to qualify as an elector, and that Mr. Yeo, carrying the matter still further, wishes to enfranchise tenants of unfurnished rooms anywhere in the Kingdom.

Reconstruction and Re-Employment.

The enormous tasks for which the nation ought to be busily preparing formed the theme of an imaginative article in *The Observer* last Sunday. For nearly three years already many industries have been held up and others have been carried on at low power. Many people have lost their fitness for the work at which formerly they earned good wages; losing such fitness by change of conditions even when not by actual disablement. There is a great deal of preliminary organisation to be carried out; and it is necessary for the Government and local bodies to be ready to take a firm hold of many supplies and services in order that the difficulties of transition from war to peace, and from shortage of skilled labour to excess of poor labour, should not be exploited to the detriment of the weak. The Government ought not to be content simply to put a "representative" woman or two upon the Reconstruction Committee, but should offer a general scheme of work to local committees, composed equally of men and women, and give them plenty of scope to make their own suggestions.

The Farmer and the Women Land Workers.

Having lately returned from a visit to a very rural corner of the Midlands, my optimism about woman's work on the land has suffered a rude shock. In London, as one reads one's daily paper, one had an inspiriting vision of an army of healthy, capable young women, picturesquely arrayed, descending upon the deserted countryside, bringing comfort and relief to the heart of the farmer, harassed by the difficulty of "carrying on" with his best men gone to the Army.

There may be—I like to think there are—districts in England where this happy vision has been realised. I fear I must tell a different tale of the one I have just left. I had been away for two years—years in which to me, as to most people, life had seemed to move at a pace which it never attained in the old days, whirling habits, opinions, and one's very mode of life into the melting-pot of war. I was prepared for great changes in the village I had known so well, and felt in anticipation a little sentimental regret that it could not have remained untouched—a relic of the days of peace. I need not have worried. As far as I can see, my old home has every intention of so remaining. A few lads taken for the Army who might, in any case, have sought work in a town by now. One or two old-age pensioners, stumping the lanes rejuvenated, having emerged from their well-earned retirement to do "odd jobs" about the village—those are all the outward signs of change. Of women outdoor workers nothing is to be seen. Fine sturdy specimens of manhood, sons and nephews of the farmers, exempted from the Army as indispensables, carry the milk pails from cowshed to dairy (in parenthesis it may be said that the milk is generally carried uncovered through the street, and an analysis of its contents might prove discouraging to the consumer).

To get at the mind of the farmer respecting the war, as it concerns him, is not easy. He is not, as a rule, a great reader of newspapers except local ones, but just lately a dim perception seems to have come to him that he is being blamed, outside his own community, and men naturally cautious and reserved, are disposed to shut up like oysters in consequence. They may tell you, if questioned, that they cannot get labour, and therefore have reduced, or will be obliged shortly to reduce, their stock. We in the towns have been told that substitute labour, both male and female, is to be had for the asking, and we know for a fact that members of the Women's Land Army, already through their training period, are waiting to be placed on the land. It is very easy, and likewise very unprofitable, to relieve one's feelngs by abusing the "stick-in-the-mud farmer." Doubtless, he might obtain the extra labour required if he is to undertake the increased cultivation of foodstuffs urged on him from all sides, if he bestirred himself, and went about it the right way. To those with business training it seems a very simple thing to find out the right place to apply, make your application, and if it has no result, to push the matter further. Only those intimate with him realise the countryman's distaste for the pen, and his preference for a transaction which can be carried out verbally. Perhaps, in order to make a townsman appreciate that point of view, it might be necessary to give him a long day's work out-of-doors, and then, just as he was settling with a pipe by the fireside, urge him to hunt up writing materials and start wrestling with official forms. Cannot something be done to bring the possibilities of substitute labour to the farmer's door-step, as it were? There are many well-educated people living in our villages, too old, or not strong enough, to leave their homes to do war-work, who could help in this direction. If supplied with full information by the various bodies responsible for placing men and women on the land, they might visit the farmers in their own neighbourhoods, many of whom would be known to them, place the possibilities before them, and if favourably received, give their help in making the necessary applications.

Doubtless, this has already been done in districts where there is an active War Agricultural Committee.

In the matter of the employment of women in districts where it is as yet an untried experiment, a practical demonstration would be of more use than any amount of theory. Let every country resident who wishes well to the Women's Land Army employ, if they possibly can, a woman, carefully selected, as a shining example, in farm or garden. The British farmer is not a "hustler," but he is not a fool either on his own ground. The best chance of convincing him of the utility of employing women is to give him the chance of seeing a woman going about unusual tasks out-of-doors in a competent and businesslike manner.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK.

As most of our readers will already know, "National Baby Week" begins on July 1st, and our number for June 29th will be specially devoted to forwarding its objects. These are thus excellently summarised in a pamphlet issued by the promoters of the week:—

"The prime aim of the National Baby Week is to help to save the lives of 50,000 babies every year, and to improve the health of the whole infant community.

"The immediate objects are as follows:—

"(1) To arouse the sense of racial responsibility in every citizen in order to secure to every child born in the United Kingdom a birthright of mental and bodily health.

"(2) To explain, assist, and extend the work of the various children's and mothers' welfare societies.

"(3) To promote the immediate provision of additional crèches, visitors, mothers' schools, and maternity centres.

"(4) To assist in the combating of disease, ignorance, carelessness, and the evils arising from improper conditions.

"(5) To raise a large and adequate fund for achieving these aims and objects with the least possible delay."

The following are urged as reasons for immediate action:—

Because it would be a shameful thing to wage a war on behalf of the children and yet let these very children perish.

Because the war is involving the absence of mothers through war work, and thus menacing the children with additional dangers.

Because so many fighting men have left their children as a sacred trust to the nation.

Because the war has brought home to the nation the fact that a nation's strength chiefly consists of the mental and bodily strength of its citizens.

Because the man and woman power of the nation is sapped at its source by lack of adequate knowledge on the part of:—

(*a*) Some local authorities.

(*b*) Mothers of all classes.

(*c*) The general public.

Because during the war a false idea of economy has got abroad in some places, and the expenditure on health and sanitation has been reduced in spite of a declaration from the Central Authorities that reduction of expenditure on such matters is undesirable.

A PIONEER OF THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

The Manchester Guardian of May 25th gives an interesting account of the life and work of the late Mrs. Belva Lockwood, first woman candidate for the Presidency of the United States, which is well worth quoting. The article tells us that she was born in New York in 1830, her parents being farmers. "She 'taught school' from fourteen to eighteen, when she married Mr. McNall, a young farmer and saw miller. Four years later she was left a widow with one child, and resumed work as a teacher. At this time the discovery that men teachers were being paid double the salary of women started in her mind the ambition to secure justice for her own sex."

Mrs. Lockwood took a degree at Genesee College, and continued teaching till 1868, when she married again. Later on, she started an agitation for the removal of the rule forbidding women to practice in the law courts. Congressman Benjamin Butler introduced a Bill for her which was carried in both Houses in 1879, and opened all the Federal Courts to women lawyers. She herself had been engaged until quite recently in several important cases.

Says *The Manchester Guardian*:—"Mrs. Lockwood's dominant characteristics have been described as—Courage, pugnacity, sweet temper, shrewdness, and alertness. . . . . She avoided stimulating anything like a spirit of antagonism between men and women."

150 GOOD APPOINTMENTS OPEN.

The Women Police Service has still a considerable number of vacancies in the provinces for those who are willing to train. Leisured, well-educated women are particularly asked to come forward to undertake work which is not only patriotic, but which would provide a healthy, interesting life. The course of training occupies three weeks, and includes drill, first aid, attendance at police courts, lectures on laws relating to women and children, factories, &c. Recruits are paid 25s. weekly while training. The salary commences at £2 per week on appointment. Correspondence should be addressed to the Recruiting Officer, Women Police Service, St. Stephen's House, Westminster. Interviews from 2.30 to 4.30, Saturdays excepted.

The Child's Best Guardian.

THE NEED FOR WIDOWED MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

At a meeting held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on May 23rd, the Earl of Lytton explained what is meant by the term "Mothers' Pensions." It was not, he said, payment of mothers as such, but only a maintenance grant to those mothers who through various unfortunate circumstances have been reduced to destitution. In dealing with these mothers there were two alternatives: either to take the children away, placing them in institutions or scattered homes, or boarding them out, or to give to the mother some means of providing for the children in her own home. We in this country adopted both methods. To our disgrace, we had still a large number of children in the workhouse, but before the war the Local Government Board was rapidly carrying out the policy of removing children from mixed workhouses, and providing for them outside. We did sometimes give outdoor relief to widowed mothers; but this ought to be the rule. The underlying principle of the Poor Law was to punish poverty. It was right to make all able-bodied men work, but women with a family of young children could only be forced to go out to work at the expense of the children. It was undesirable from every point of view to make the children suffer for the poverty of their parents.

Judge Neil, of Chicago, explained his scheme of Mothers' Pensions as adopted in thirty states of America. Early in January, 1911, he went into the juvenile court in Chicago and saw the first case for the day tried under Juvenile Court Law. It was that of a mother with five children; the mother was so weak physically that she could not stand, the children were clinging around her skirts. The testimony was that the father had died three years before; the mother, a good woman, had gone out washing for three years in an attempt to support her children; the excessive work had broken down her health; she was unable to earn more money; the landlord ordered her to move, and, having no place to go, she was ordered into court.

The judge on the bench said: "Officer, what is the testimony in this case?" The probation officer said: "This woman has no place to go with her children; she is unable to support them, and I think the children should be taken away from her and given to someone who can support them." The mother's head dropped in stupor, and I said: "Judge, wouldn't it be kinder and more humane if you took the mother out and shot her before you take the children away from her for ever?" He then asked who paid for the care of the children when they were taken away from their mother, and was told that the taxpayer paid ten dollars a month. "It would be cheaper to let the children's own mother go on looking after them, and give her the money to do it," was his suggestion.

"That case," said Judge Neil, "woke me up."

"I went to the State Legislature of Illinois, told them the story of this woman, and asked: 'Why not hire the children's own mother to look after them?'"

"Why, certainly," was the reply. And the Legislature passed that law without a single dissenting vote. After that Judge Neil went from State to State, urging this law, till now it has been passed in thirty States, and has answered well in all.

On the mothers the law has had an excellent effect. It has been found that in many cases women failed to look after their children properly because the constant fear of failing and having the children taken away had a paralysing effect. Over-fatigue also acts as a poison and makes the mother degenerate. "You cannot expect a mother to be efficient if she has the double work of earning, and the care of her children and home."

The new plan has also greatly benefited children. It had reduced considerably the number of boys and girls charged before the Juvenile Courts (a large proportion of whom are the children of mothers who are out all day at work and not able to look after them), while little ones who are at home with their own mother are almost always healthier and happier than those boarded out with strangers. Still greater is the contrast between such children and those in institutions. Of the latter Judge Neil stated: "We in America have found that children reared in institutions, when they grow up and marry, and the pressure to support their children becomes strong, desert them. We have also found that children who are outraged by being taken away from their parents show the result in after life by a lack of the respect for the rights of others that normally cared for children develop.

"The pensions scheme is also economical. It costs considerably less to pay for children to be looked after in their own home than to board them out, and about a third of the cost of maintaining them in institutions."

In answer to questions after the meeting, Judge Neil explained that applications for "pensions" are heard at the Children's Court. If the pension is granted the mother is put on the county pay-roll, in the same way as the county judge or janitor, and gets her cheque every month. A certain amount of supervision is exercised by the Probation Officers of the Court (many of whom are women), who report to Court if the money granted is not being properly used. If, in spite of kindly advice as to managing her allowance, the mother proves incapable of handling the money properly, the pension may be revoked, but there have been few cases of abuse.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF LOCAL OPINION.

Sir George Joulney, M.P., speaking in place of Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, who was taking part in the debate in the House, pointed out that the Government has given the Board of Guardians the power to remove children from the workhouses, and that local opinion is responsible for the way in which the children of each district are treated. There had been a very great advance in the treatment of children of late years. Poor Law Schools, though there were many objections to them, were better than the workhouse. The system of village communities, or scattered homes in urban districts under good foster-mothers has certain educational advantages, and the practice of giving out relief to widowed or deserted women with children was becoming more common.

Unfortunately, the way in which such relief was administered did not bring the best out of the mothers. The tendency of our local authorities was to send the mothers out to work and then give them a miserable dole to make up the amount needed to keep the home together. Sir George gave as an instance of this niggardly dealing the case of a woman who earned 15s. a week by charing and had to pay a neighbour 11s. to look after her children, the guardians only saving 4s. a week by this arrangement, while both mother and children suffered. Another case was that of the mother of nine children obliged to take in washing, of whom a young lady visitor made a severe report because her cottage was not neat in the morning.

There had been a great advance in the separation allowances paid to the soldier's wife, and the pension to his widow. This had set up a standard that ought to lead to the improvement in the allowance made to mothers under Poor Law.

Miss Maude Royden pleaded for reform, and on a really big scale—for something that would really raise the idea of motherhood on to a higher plane. Mothers should be freed from the constant strain of overwork which took the heart out of them by imposing a burden too heavy to be borne, and should be helped to feel that in bearing and rearing children they were performing a beautiful and glad service to the nation. The great difficulty in obtaining a really adequate scale of endowment was the low esteem in which people in this country held the work of mothers. Nothing was done for mothers on a large scale except scolding them, and this was done on a really magnificent scale. There was need to rouse a sense of the value to the State of the work of mothers—a work a least as vitally important as the war work which had won so much recognition, and far more difficult.

TO SUFFRAGISTS!

Order "The Common Cause" of June 8th.

Our special number of June 8th will be of great interest to all workers in the Women's Franchise Movement. It will be a record and appreciation of the work of one who has contributed in exceptional measure to the success of our "Common Cause"—the Parliamentary Vote for Women.

How Did Your Member Vote?

Readers of The Common Cause will wish to know how their Members of Parliament voted on the occasion of the Second Reading in the House of Commons on May 23rd of the Representation of the People Bill—the measure which provides for Women's Suffrage. Those M.P.s who voted with the 329 "Ayes" or who were tellers on that side are supporters of the Bill. The 40 who voted with the "Noes," together with their tellers, opposed the Bill, and were in favour of the amendment moved by Colonel Sanders. Every suffragist reader should be careful to note whether the Member for her own constituency voted for or against the Second Reading, or was among the absentees.

The following is the complete list:—

Ayes.

Abraham, Rt. Hon. William (Rhondda).
Acland, Rt. Hon. Francis Dyke.
Adamson, William.
Addison, Rt. Hon. Dr. Christopher.
Adkins, Sir. W. Ryland D.
Agnew, Sir George William.
Ainsworth, Sir John Stirling.
Allen, Arthur A. (Dumbartonshire).
Allen Rt. Hon. Charles P. (Stroud).
Anderson, W. C.
Arnold, Sidney.
Asquith, Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry.
Astor, Hon. Waldorf.
Baird, John Lawrence.
Baker, Rt. Hon. Harold T. (Accrington).
Baldwin, Stanley.
Balfour, Sir Robert (Lanark).
Banner, Sir John S. Harmood-
Barlow, Sir John Emmott (Somerset).
Barlow, Montague (Salford, South).
Barran, Sir J. N. (Hawick Burghs).
Bathurst, Capt. C. (Wilts, Wilton).
Beach, William F. H.
Beale, Sir William Phipson.
Beauchamp, Sir Edward.
Beck, Arthur Cecil.
Benn, Arthur Shirley (Plymouth).
Bentham, G. J.
Bentinck, Lord H. Cavendish-
Bethell, Sir J. H.
Bigland, Alfred.
Billing, Pemberton.
Birrell, Rt. Hon. Augustine.
Blake, Sir Francis Douglas.
Boland, John Pius.
Boscawen, Sir Arthur S. T. Griffith-
Brace, Rt. Hon. William.
Brassey, H. Leonard Campbell.
Bridgeman, William Clive.
Brookes, Warwick.
Broughton, Urban Hanlon.
Brunner, John F. L.
Bryce, J. Annan.
Bull, Sir William James.
Burns, Rt. Hon. John.
Butcher, John George.
Buxton, Noel.
Carew, C. R. S.
Cator, John.
Cave, Rt. Hon. Sir George.
Cawley, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick.
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord Robert (Herts, Hitchin).
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. A.
Chancellor, Henry George.
Churchill, Rt. Hon. Winston S.
Clough, William.
Clyde, J. Avon.
Coates, Major Sir Edward Feetham.
Cochrane, Cecil Algernon.
Collins, Godfrey P. (Greenock).
Collins, Sir Stephen (Lambeth).
Collins, Sir W. (Derby).
Compton-Rickett, Rt. Hon. Sir J.
Cornwall, Sir Edwin A.
Cory, Sir Clifford John (St. Ives).
Cory, James Herbert (Cardiff).
Courthope, George Loyd.
Craig, Herbert J. (Tynemouth).
Craig, Col. James (Down, E.).
Crean, Eugene.
Croft, Brigadier-General Henry Page.
Currie, George W.
Dalziel, Davison (Brixton).
Dalziel, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. (Kirkcaldy).
Davies, Timothy (Lincs., Louth).
Davies, Sir W. Howell (Bristol, S.).
Davies, M. Vaughan- (Cardiganshire).
Denman, Hon. Richard Douglas.
Denniss, E. R. B.
Dickinson, Rt. Hon. Willoughby H.
Dillon, John.
Dougherty, Rt. Hon. Sir J. B.
Du Cros, Sir Arthur Philip.
Duke, Rt. Hon. Henry Edward.
Duncan, C. (Barrow-in-Furness).
Edge, Captain William.
Faber, George Denison (Clapham).
Falconer, James.
Fell, Arthur.
Ffrench, Peter.
Fiennes, Hon. Sir Eustace Edward.
Finney, Samuel.
Fisher, Rt. Hon. H. A. L.
Fisher, Rt. Hon. W. Hayes.
Flavin, Michael Joseph.
Fleming, Sir John.
Fletcher, John Samuel.
Forster, Henry William.
Foster, Philip Staveley.
France, Gerald Ashburner.
Galbraith, Samuel.
Gardner, Ernest.
Gastrell, Lieut.-Col. W. Houghton.
Gibbs, Col. George Abraham.
Gilbert, J. D.
Goddard, Rt. Hon. Sir Daniel Ford.
Goldstone, Frank.
Goulding, Sir Edward Alfred.
Greenwood, Sir G. G. (Peterborough).
Greenwood, Sir Hamar (Sunderland).
Greig, Colonel J. W.
Griffith, Rt. Hon. Ellis Jones.
Gwynn, Stephen Lucius (Galway).
Hackett, John.
Hall, D. B. (Isle of Wight).
Hall, Frederick (Yorks, Normanton).
Hamersley, Alfred St. George.
Hancock, John George.
Hardy, Rt. Hon. Laurence.
Harmsworth, Cecil (Luton, Beds).
Harmsworth, R. L. (Caithness-shire).
Harris, Henry Percy (Paddington, S.).
Harris, Percy A. (Leicester, S.).
Harvey, T. E. (Leeds, West).
Healy, Maurice (Cork).
Healy, Timothy Michael (Cork, N.E.).
Hemmerde, Edward George.
Henderson, John M. (Aberdeen, W.).
Herbert, General Sir Ivor (Mon., S.).
Herbert, Hon. A. (Somerset, S.).
Hewart, Sir Gordon.
Hewins, William Albert Samuel.
Hibbert, Sir Henry F.
Higham, John Sharp.
Hill, Sir James (Bradford, C.).
Hills, John Waller.
Hinds, John.
Hodge, Rt. Hon. John.
Hogge, James Myles.
Hohler, Gerald Fitzroy.
Holt, Richard Durning.
Hope, Harry (Bute).
Hope, James Fitzalan (Sheffield).
Hope, Lieut.-Col. J. A. (Midlothian).
Horne, E.
Howard, Hon. Geoffrey.
Hughes, Spencer Leigh.
Illingworth, Rt. Hon. Albert H.
Ingleby, Holcombe.
Jackson, Lieut.-Col. Hon. F. S. (York).
Jacobsen, Thomas Owen.
Jessel, Col. Herbert M.
John, Edward Thomas.
Jones, Edgar (Merthyr Tydvil).
Jones, H. Haydn (Merioneth).
Jones, J. Towyn (Carmarthen, East).
Jones, Rt. Hon. Leif (Notts, Rushcliffe).
Jones, W. Kennedy (Hornsey).
Jones, William S. Glyn- (Stepney).
Jowett, Frederick William.
Joyce, Michael.
Keating, Matthew.
Kellaway, Frederick George.
Kenyon, Barnet.
Kerry, Earl of.
Kiley, James Daniel.
King, Joseph.
Knight, Captain E. A.
Lamb, Sir Ernest Henry.
Lambert, Rt. Hon. G. (Devon, S. Molton).
Lambert, Richard (Wilts, Cricklade).
Larmor, Sir J.
Law, Rt. Hon. A. Bonar (Bootle).
Layland-Barrett, Sir F.
Lee, Sir Arthur Hamilton.
Levy, Sir Maurice.
Lewis, Rt. Hon. John Herbert.
Locker-Lampson, G. (Salisbury).
Lockwood, Rt. Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. R.
Long, Rt. Hon. Walter.
Lonsdale, Sir John Brownlee.
Lough, Rt. Hon. Thomas.
Loyd, Archie Kirkman.
Macdonald, Rt. Hon. J. M. (Falkirk Burghs).
Macdonald, J. Ramsay (Leicester).
McGhee, Richard.
McKenna, Rt. Hon. Reginald.
Mackinder, H. J.
M'Laren, Hon. F. W. S. (Lincs., Spalding).
Maclean, Rt. Hon. Donald.
McMicking, Major Gilbert.
Macnamara, Rt. Hon. Dr. T. J.
McNeill, Ronald (Kent, St. Augustine's).
Macpherson, James Ian.
MacVeagh, Jeremiah.
Maden, Sir John Henry.
Mallalieu, Frederick William.
Manfield, Harry.
Marks, Sir George Croydon.
Martin, Joseph.
Mason, David M. (Coventry).
Mason, James F. (Windsor).
Meagher, Michael.
Middlemore, John Throgmorton.
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred.
Money, Sir L. G. Chiozza.
Montagu, Rt. Hon. E. S.
Morgan, George Hay.
Morison, Hector.
Morrell, Philip.
Morton, Alpheus Cleophas.
Munro, Rt. Hon. Robert.
Needham, Christopher T.
Neville, Reginald J. N.
Newman, John R. P.
Nicholson, Sir Charles N. (Doncaster).
Nolan, Joseph.
Norman, Sir Henry.
Nuttall, Harry.
O'Brien, William (Cork, N.E.).
O'Connor, T. P. (Liverpool).
O'Malley, William.
O'Neill, Capt. Hon. H. (Antrim, Mid).
Orde-Powlett, Hon. W. G. A.
Ormsby-Gore, Hon. William.
Outhwaite, R. L.
Parker, James (Halifax).
Parkes, Ebenezer.
Parrott, Sir James Edward.
Partington, Hon. Oswald.
Pearce, Sir Robert (Staffs, Leek).
Pearce, Sir William (Limehouse).
Pennefather, De Fonblanque.
Perkins, Walter F.
Peto, Basil Edward.
Philipps, Maj.-Gen. Ivor (S'hampton).
Pollock, Ernest Murray.
Ponsonby, Arthur A. W. H.
Pratt, J. W.
Pretyman, Ernest George.
Priestley, Sir W. E. B. (Bradford E.).
Pringle, William M. R.
Prothero, Rt. Hon. Rowland Edmund.
Randles, Sir John S.
Radford, Sir George Heynes.
Raffan, Peter Wilson.
Rawson, Colonel R. H.
Rea, Walter Russell (Scarborough).
Rees, G. C. (Carnarvonshire, Arfon).
Rendall, Athelstan.
Richardson, Albion (Peckham).
Richardson, Arthur (Rotherham).
Richardson, Thomas (Whitehaven).
Roberts, Charles H. (Lincoln).
Roberts, George H. (Norwich).
Roberts, Sir J. H. (Denbighs).
Roberts, S. (Sheffield, Ecclesall).
Robertson, Rt. Hon. John M.
Robinson, Sidney.
Roche, Walter F. (Pembroke).
Rowlands, James.
Rowntree, Arnold.
Royds, Edmund.
Rutherford, Sir John (Lancs., Darwen).
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir Harry (Norwood).
Samuel, Rt. Hon. H. L. (Cleveland).
Scott, A. MacCullum (Glas., Bridgeton).
Scott, Leslie (Liverpool, Exchange).
Seely, Lieut.-Col. Sir C. H. (Mansfield).
Sharman-Crawford, Colonel R. G.
Shortt, Edward.
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir John Allesbrook.
Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir F. E. (Walton).
Smith, Harold (Warrington).
Smith, H. B. Lees (Northampton).
Smyth, Thomas F. (Leitrim, S.).
Snowden, Philip.
Spicer, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert.
Starkey, John R.
Strauss, Arthur (Paddington, North).
Strauss, Edward A. (Southwark, West).
Sutherland, John E.
Sutton, John E.
Swann, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles E.
Taylor, Theodore C. (Radcliffe).
Thorne, G. R. (Wolverhampton).
Tootill, Robert.
Toulmin, Sir George.
Trevelyan, Charles Philips.
Tryon, Captain George Clement.
Turton, Edmund Russborough.
Walker, Colonel William Hall.
Walsh, J. (Cork, South).
Walsh, Stephen (Lancs., Ince).
Ward, W. Dudley (Southampton).
Wardle, George J.
Warner, Sir Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Rt. Hon. E. (Clackmannan).
Wason, John Cathcart (Orkney).
Watson, John B. (Stockton).
Watt, Henry A.
Wedgwood, Commander Josiah C.
Weigall, Lieut.-Col. William E. G. A.
Weston, J. W.
Wheler, Major Granville C. H.
White, J. Dundas (Glasgow, Tradeston).
White, Patrick (Meath, North).
Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas P.
Whyte, Alexander F. (Perth).
Wiles, Rt. Hon. Thomas.
Wilkie, Alexander.
Williams, Aneurin (Durham, N.W.).
Williams, John (Glamorgan).
Williams, Llewelyn (Carmarthen).
Williams, Penry (Middlesbrough).
Williams, Col. Sir Robert (Dorset, W.).
Williams, Thomas J. (Swansea).
Wilson, Rt. Hon. J. W. (Worcs., N.).
Wilson, Captain Leslie O. (Reading).
Wilson, Lieut.-Col. Sir M. (Bethnal Green, S.W.).
Wilson, W. T. (Westhoughton).
Winfrey, Sir Richard.
Wing, Thomas Edward.
Wolmer, Viscount.
Wood, Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon (Glasgow).
Worthington Evans, Major Sir L.
Yeo, Alfred William.
Young, William (Perthshire, East).
Yoxall, Sir James Henry.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES.—Lord Edmund Talbot and Major Guest.

Noes.

Banbury, Rt. Hon. Sir F. G.
Bathurst, Col. Hon. A. B. (Glouc., E.).
Bellairs, Commander C. W.
Blair, Reginald.
Boles, Lieut.-Colonel Denis Fortescue.
Bowden, Major G. R. Harland.
Boyle, William (Norfolk, Mid).
Boyton, James.
Burdett-Coutts, W.
Carnegie, Lieut.-Colonel D. G.
Cautley, H. S.
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Oxford University).
Coats, Sir Stuart A. (Wimbledon).
Craik, Sir Henry.
Dixon, C. H.
Eyres-Monsell, Bolton M.
Grant, James Augustus.
Gretton, John.
Hamilton, C. G. C. (Ches., Altrincham).
Hamilton, Lord C. J. (Kensington, S.).
Jackson, Sir John (Devonport).
Kinloch-Cooke, Sir Clement.
Lloyd, George Butler (Shrewsbury).
Mallaby-Deeley, Harry.
Meux, Hon. Sir Hedworth.
Meysey-Thompson, Colonel E. C.
Nicholson, William G. (Petersfield).
Nield, Herbert.
Paget, Almeric Hugh.
Quilter, Sir Cuthbert.
Rawlinson, John Frederick Peel.
Reid, Rt. Hon. Sir George H.
Remnant, James Farquharson.
Samuel, Samuel (Wandsworth).
Terrell, G. (Wilts, N.W.).
Terrell, Henry (Gloucester).
Warde, Colonel C. E. (Kent, Mid).
Wilson-Fox, Henry.
Wood, John (Stalybridge).
Yate, Colonel C. E.

TELLERS FOR THE NOES.—Colonel Sanders and Colonel Archer-Shee.

An analysis of the foregoing lists shows that the majority of 331 (including tellers) consisted of 173 Liberals, 112 Unionists, 24 Labour members, 21 Nationalists, and one Independent. The minority of 42 (with tellers) consisted exclusively of Unionists. It is important to compare these lists with those which resulted from the vote on March 28th on the question whether a Bill should be drafted on the lines of the resolutions of the Speaker's Conference. The amendment proposed on that occasion by Mr. Clavell Salter was very much the same in purport as the amendment proposed last week by Colonel Sanders. Both dwelt on the unsuitability of passing a Franchise Bill in war time, and went on to express the desire that soldiers and sailors should be enabled to vote at the next General Election. It might, therefore, be expected that the lines of cleavage would be much the same on the two occasions. The situation, however, was manifestly altered by the fact that the question whether there should be a new Franchise Bill at all had been conclusively settled by the earlier vote. The Government had now brought forward a Bill of wide scope, had watched over the drafting of it, and obviously meant it to become law. The question which previous opponents might therefore ask themselves was "ought not the whole House of Commons now to show a united front by supporting the Government of all parties that has framed this measure, on the recommendations of a Conference of all parties? We made our protest last March. It is open to us to offer well-considered amendments during the Committee stage, though not to be persistently obstructive. We ought certainly to vote for the Second Reading now."

Some such consideration as the foregoing probably explains the change-over of ten members from the Opposition to the Government side. These members were Messrs. A. S. Benn, U. H. Broughton, J. S. Fletcher, E. Horne, Holcombe Ingleby, Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. Jackson, G. Locker-Lampson, Right Hon. Lt.-Col. A. R. Lockwood, J. T. Middlemore, and De Fonblanque Pennefather. To set against the definite loss of these ten votes to the Government side, the Opposition gained one who had formerly been on the Government side, namely the Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, whose transfer of vote is puzzling, and was not explained by any speech on his part. The Opposition had eleven altogether new supporters (who had not taken part in the March division), these being Major G. R. H. Bowden, Mr. W. Boyle, Sir J. Jackson, Lt.-Col. D. G. Carnegie, Lord Hugh Cecil, Messrs. Eyres-Monsell, Kinloch-Cooke, Mallaby-Deeley, Col. Meysey-Thompson, Col. Sanders, and Mr. H. Nield. Twenty-four who had previously voted with the Opposition abstained from voting on this occasion. These were Major Anstruther Gray, Mr. A. Bird, Col. C. R. Burn, Mr. Evelyn Cecil, Col. Chaloner, Sir R. A. Cooper, Hon. Rupert Guinness, R. S. Gwynne, G. B. Haddock, Col. Hickman, Sir C. R. Hunter, E. Jardine, Sir F. Lowe, Mr. W. J. MacG. MacCaw, Sir Owen Phillipps, Col. Pryce-Jones, Sir J. D. Rees, Sir J. Rutherford, Clavell Salter, A. D. Steel-Maitland, G. Stewart, Col. A. J. Sykes, Arnold S. Ward, and Sir G. Wills.

The list on the "Ayes" side, compared with that of last March, showed 15 less Liberals, 33 more Unionists, the same number of Labour supporters, and 30 fewer Nationalists. The last-named had been compelled, in many instances, to return to their constituencies. The Prime Minister, owing to very heavy work on that day, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Walter Runciman did not take part in the division.

From the point here brought out it will be sufficiently plain that the Bill has already a clear majority of 289 in its favour, and that with such a majority out of a total membership of about 400—many of the present non-voters being known already to be supporters of the Bill—the measure will unquestionably go through the Committee stage. The only question is how much toleration the House will show towards the few persons among the tiny opposition who wish to act as political wreckers. In such times as these Parliament will not brook delay, for it realises the urgent need of a new electorate to whom it can appeal when its term shortly expires. Of the minority itself only quite a small fraction (of whom Mr. Arnold Ward is typical) makes opposition to Women's Suffrage its chief interest.

In our report last week of the Second Reading debate a mistake was made in one figure. It should have been stated that the minority (which was 62 in March and 40 in May) had fallen by 22. The number of voters among the "Ayes" was 12 less on the occasion of last week's division than it had been in March (the respective totals being 329 and 341), but, in consequence of the greater drop in the Opposition total, the actual majority was increased by 10.

A SOLATIUM FOR ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS.

Lady Strachey offers an ingenious suggestion in the following letter :—

"In view of the strong probability that women will be politically enfranchised in the near future, I should like to make a suggestion that will, I trust, bring consolation and hope to Mr. Arnold Ward, Colonel Archer Shee, and all those anti-suffragists who base an objection to any woman having a vote on the ground that the great majority of women dislike and disapprove of having a vote.

"Of course, if this great majority simply abstain from using the vote thrust on them, the small minority of women suffragists will be rendered quite innocuous; but the plan I have to propose would do much more than this. Let every one of this majority place her vote at the absolute disposal of her nearest male relative; there must be no choice as to the relative, for that might amount to a political bias on the part of the woman voter, which it is the object of this plan to avoid. Its adoption would not only nullify the effect of the proposed Clause in the Representation of the People Bill, but would actually ensure to male electors a greatly increased preponderance; for we must remember that the votes thus placed at their service would be, as they assure us, those of the great majority of the women of this country.

"I cannot but think that a little reflection will recommend this suggestion to the anti-suffragist members of Parliament and others, as not only the best possible but as a truly triumphant remedy for the impending disaster of women receiving a share of political emancipation."

"SCOPE OF THE FRANCHISE."—Our apologies are due to Miss Buchan for having last week misinterpreted the point of her criticism, which was that the present Bill may only enfranchise four millions of women "who get their own living"—not a total of only four millions of women of all categories. The mistake in our comment was unfortunately detected too late to make the necessary correction.

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Non-Party

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Hon. Treasurer: MRS. PERCY BOULNOIS

Current Work

On May 2nd, Chelsea Committee organised a Deputation to Chelsea Borough Council urging them to co-opt women, should any vacancies occur. The Deputation was led by Mrs. Ronald McNeill. The other members were Mrs. Rowland Prothero, The Hon. Lady Lyttelton, Mrs. Ogilvie and Mrs. Hubert Walter.

Norwood Advisory Committee held their First Annual Meeting on April 28th, at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood. Lady Frances Balfour in the Chair. Mrs. Boulnois spoke on the work of the Women's Municipal Party. Miss Wilson on the L.C.C. Care Committees. Miss Moberly on "National Baby Week."

THE W.M.P. STUDY CIRCLE. The preliminary meeting was held on May 17th. A small Committee was elected, and arrangements were made for future meetings. The Next will be held at Sunderland House, on June 12th. Any member wishing to join the Circle should apply to the Secretary for particulars.

June Meetings

June 14th. Garden Meeting—Mrs Cato's, Woodville, Church Road, Upper Norwood. Chair: The Countess of Ancaster. Speaker: The Duchess of Marlborough and Robert J. Parr, Esq.
June 19th. Camberwell Annual Meeting—United Girls' Settlement, Peckham Road, S.E. Chair: Miss de Burgho Hodge. Speaker: Mrs Percy Abbott.
June 20th. St. Pancras Drawing Room Meeting. Speaker: Dr. Mary Douie on "The L.C.C. Free Treatment for Venereal Diseases."

Monthly Meetings of the W.M.P. Citizen Association.

June 6th. St. Pancras, Somer's Town. Subject: "Food and the Borough Council."
June 7th. Upper Norwood. Speaker; Mrs. Barnard. "Amusements."
June 13th. South Islington. Subject: "Food and the Borough Council."
June 19th. St. Pancras. Kentish Town. Speaker: Councillor Miss Hayne.
June 25th. East Islington. Subject: "Women on Borough Councils."
June 27th. Finsbury. Speaker: Mrs. Cantlie. "What National Baby Week Means."
June 28th. North Lambeth. Speaker: Miss Spence. "The Care of the School Child."

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The Vote for Valour?

The vote as a reward—the vote as a D.S.O. decoration—the vote for valour. It is remarkable how often this one idea, in various guises, appears just now in anti-suffragist argument. Nor do we find it there alone. Many thinkers, who have passed over since the war from indifferentism or even from the "anti" position to the support of Women's Suffrage, have been influenced by the same association of ideas. The anti-suffragists, however, are the most inconsequent in their use of this particular notion. Some of them exclaim indignantly that the vote is being demanded by or for women in recognition of the patriotic sacrifices made by women during the war, and the same persons will, almost with the same breath, demand that the vote be given to soldiers and sailors, because of the splendid heroism displayed by the members of those Services.

There must be some truth at the base of an argument which finds so much acceptance. But it is neither the main truth nor the sole truth to which the distribution of the franchise is now, or has been in the past, adjusted. Most intelligent readers of THE COMMON CAUSE have only to look back into their own memories to recall anti-franchise arguments which were very different from this. The opponents of the extension of the franchise (whether to men or women) were wont to say that the vote should only be exercisable by persons with "a stake in the country," by whom they meant persons of large property. Sometimes they described the eligible voters as "persons of the educated classes," but education was generally a polite euphemism for wealth. There was little talk in those days of the heroism expected of a wealthy gentleman as a passport to the polling booth. Political life, it is true, was described as a "rough-and-tumble," ill-suited to the constitution of fragile womanhood; but even the man who, in an old music-hall song, "came back home with his hat bashed in," did not, I fancy, owe his misfortune to the vicissitudes of political strife. Those who were anxious to keep voting powers in the hands of the few were, in former days, the least accessible to the modern argument that those whose lives are most endangered by serving their country should receive the vote before all others. The plea that those who are not liable for war-service should be excluded from the electorate was certainly sometimes heard, but only as an argument against the enfranchisement of women. It was not carried to its conclusion on the other side by being used as a means of securing the franchise for every man in His Majesty's Forces. Until lately no organised endeavour has been made to restore to soldiers and sailors the voting powers which they lose through the roaming conditions of their service.

Practically everyone is agreed that soldiers and sailors of full age should be enabled to exercise the Parliamentary vote. This agreement is so general as to obscure the fact that people arrive at it by quite different paths of thinking. Mrs. Humphry Ward, in a letter published in *The Times* of May 23rd, arrives at it by the heroic path. She thinks of the young lives given for the British cause, and thinking of these noble tragedies, she says that "the true and ultimate sanction of the Parliamentary vote becomes clearer than ever. It *is* the physical force, the bone and blood of men! Everything else is subsidiary—valuable and necessary—but subsidiary." We who remember the days when Mrs. Humphry Ward used to write weightily of the great, all-round political knowledge, the ripe, well-informed judgment, the power of balancing impartially the most complicated considerations, &c., which were the prime qualifications needed by the voter (but not, of course, possessed by women) may well be surprised to find that soldiers and sailors are to be, as it were, excused their "General Knowledge" paper. Nevertheless, we may be quite willing to agree that soldiers and sailors should have their votes. If they are worthy to be members of these great Services they

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have a right to take their share with other citizens in returning a member to Parliament.

But Mrs. Humphry Ward, mounted on her heroic horse, rides too far. It is not heroism on a nation's behalf which is the sole qualification for the vote. If it were so, then women doctors, nurses, ship-stewardesses, and other women who have risked their own lives to sustain the life of other British people could not, even on Mrs. Ward's line of argument, be excluded from the register.

But surely the claim of the people of both sexes to choose those who are to govern them and legislate for them rests on a much broader, more general, and more common-sense foundation. A country is the inheritance of its people, who hold it as trustees for the generations to come. A nation in action can only act with the highest effect if it acts as a whole. And to be able to act as a whole, it must have the opportunity, from time to time, of expressing its opinion and of choosing Members of Parliament who can express that opinion in further detail. No doubt, when deciding which persons should take part in the nation's electorate, it would be reasonable to exclude criminals (at least, so long as they were serving their sentences), and also sufferers from insanity. But when we have allowed for some exceptions, such as those just named, we find ourselves recognising that the vote is not an honour, like the "freedom of a city," or a reward for valour, or even for national service in the widest acceptation of that word, but it is the claim—indeed, the right—of women, as well as men, to express in a valid manner their wishes and opinions about the conduct of their own affairs.

M. H.

The Future of the Girls' Club Movement.

How will the new scheme of elementary and secondary education outlined by Mr. Fisher affect the attendance at continuation classes already provided? This is a question which many people interested in boys and girls are asking themselves.

At the time when Mr. Fisher's scheme was announced I had just been asked to organise a girls' club of which physical exercises and other classes were to form an important part. I began to wonder, however, whether it would be worth while to start a new venture on these lines; if attendance at classes is in future to be compulsory for girls between the ages of fourteen and sixteen for a certain number of hours weekly. So I went for advice to Mrs. Arnold Glover, Hon. Secretary of the National Organisation of Girls' Clubs.

Mrs. Glover's opinion was decidedly encouraging. It is too early, she considered, to tell how the new scheme would affect boys' and girls' clubs; but the hours compulsorily devoted to education will be few—at any rate to start with—and it is to be hoped that rather than damping the children's ardour for knowledge they will add enthusiasm to their love of all that is good and beautiful. There will still be ample scope for clubs. They will be wanted as much as ever, and it will be most regrettable if there should be any falling off in public interest through a mistaken idea that children will need them less, because of the additional hours of education to be extended to them by the Board of Education.

Educational Importance of Clubs.

The clubs have done a wonderful work, both educational and social, for girls from the elementary schools between the ages of fourteen and eighteen. Only a comparatively few of these have attended the continuation classes organised by the education authorities, but they have made good use of the numerous classes run in connection with the clubs in which they seek their recreation and get encouraged towards education These classes, if they fulfil certain conditions, earn a grant from the education authorities, which goes to support the club.

Opportunities for a Corporate Life.

It is only through their clubs that most working girls have any opportunity for that corporate life, on the need for which such stress is laid by the Report lately issued by the Departmental Committee on Juvenile Education in connection with employment. In their clubs girls form friendships, and they come under the influence of women with better education and wider outlook than themselves—who in turn learn from them, and thus learning, are enabled to give a better social service. They voluntarily submit to discipline; but are at the same time helped to develop their own powers of initiative and resource.

Some Valuable Developments.

From simple beginnings a club may develop in all sorts of ways. It need never be stationary; for one thing leads on to another, and an enterprising organiser will always find some means of starting anything for which there is a real demand among the members.

In connection with the National Organisation of Girls' Clubs there are periodical conferences, at which representatives from affiliated clubs all over the country meet. These not only help to link the clubs together and establish an *esprit de corps*, but are very valuable to club leaders, who learn in the course of the discussions the girls' point of view on many subjects.

The Guild of Health.

Another activity started by Mrs. Glover in 1911 is the Guild of Health. The lectures arranged cover a wide field, and have very good results in teaching girls how to take care of themselves. Many of them have not the most elementary knowledge of the laws of health; but once their interest is aroused it becomes possible to find out and remedy many of the little ailments and discomforts from which they needlessly suffer.

Members are encouraged to make their own suggestions with regard to lectures, and among those asked for was a lecture on the care of the feet. As a result of this lecture it was found that many girls suffer from corns at the bottom of their feet through wearing cheap stockings with a seam underneath. So stockings were added to the list of things supplied by the Guild, tooth-brushes and dressing-cases are also supplied.

The membership of the Guild numbers now over 4,300. At one club a health shop has been opened which brings in a small profit, mainly from the sale of shampoo wash.

Holiday Rambles.

Another feature of the N.O.G.C. are the Saturday afternoon rambles arranged from the Health Office.

Last year 848 girls and sixty-four leaders were entertained during the summer by various hostesses, and hundreds more visited the gardens of the Chapel of the Ascension in Bayswater Road, where Dining Centres, Ltd., obtained permission to open a caravan Tea House, and organised games all through the summer. This year the organisation hopes for even more generosity from those possessed of gardens, for the Ascension Chapel grounds have been dug up in plots and are not available to the merry parties of last year. Will gardens in and around London be offered to the N.O.G.C. for these games on Saturday afternoons? The organisation would also be glad to utilise any estate in the Home Counties that may be empty as a country holiday centre for workers of every kind—munition workers or shop hands.

Helpers are needed for the clubs, and also funds. To starve our boys' and girls' clubs for want of funds would be an act of criminal folly; for in the development of character and training of citizenship they play as important a part as any other factor in our educational scheme.

NATIONAL ORGANISATION OF GIRLS' CLUBS.

Mrs. Creighton, President of the above organisation, and others write from 118, Great Titchfield-street, W. 1:—"Many of the clubs affiliated to the National Organisation of Girls' Clubs are unable this year to entertain the idea of a country holiday, as food and fares present such insuperable difficulties. The girls are working very strenuously and longer hours than ever before, and they are also feeling the pressure of home anxieties. We are wondering whether the fortunate owners of gardens in or near London would place them at our disposal for Saturday and Sunday afternoons. We would undertake that the generous kindness of our hostesses is in no way abused. Perhaps they would regard this offer as a piece of national service to give rest and refreshment of spirit to those who are helping to save the country by doing their work conscientiously at home. We shall welcome and be most grateful for any offers of help on these lines, or any suggestions sent to the office of the National Organisation of Girls' Clubs, 118, Great Titchfield-street, W. 1, to which our Secretary will most gladly respond."

Reviews.

A SCALLOP SHELL OF QUIET. Poems by Enid Denis, Helen Douglas-Irvine, Gertrude Vaughan, and Ruth Young; with an introduction by Margaret L. Woods. (Blackwell, Oxford. 2s. net.)

The poems in this volume were written by four women; but though the work of each writer is different in many points the spirit is the same throughout, for all are sincere and unassuming. There is no feverish longing, wild unrest or passion here, but for the most part the quiet expression of simple, often tender, thoughts. There is nothing difficult to understand in these lines, no obscure or deep philosophy, no introspection, but, as the title suggests, a certain restfulness that soothes and comforts.

One reason why this book should interest readers of THE COMMON CAUSE is that all four contributors are Suffragists, and have worked for the movement.

The poems of Enid Denis are full of an earnest faith in God, without being narrow and dictatorial, as are so many devotional and so-called "religious" poems. One of her best is: "Behold the Playmate of the Lord," where she says:—

"Our human hopes, our human dreams,
Our calculated joys,
Our human wisdom's vaunted schemes—
These are the Christ-Child's toys."

Though many will disagree with her sentiments, yet all must admit that she is sincere in her work. The best of her collection is that bearing the title, "To One said to be Sleeping."

It will interest our readers to know that the author whose poems are placed second in the book, Helen Douglas-Irvine, was a clerk in one of the Scottish Women's Hospitals' Units in Serbia. Her poems are more ambitious than those of Enid Denis, and a feeling for what is now called "realism" is in them. There is true music in some of her lines, but in others—such as the poem "Dreamland"—this is lacking, and the thought is awkwardly expressed in a blurr of ugly sounds that do not display it to advantage. Thoughts will sometimes clothe themselves in exactly the right words, but this is a rare achievement.

Another contributor is Ruth Young, well known as a speaker to members of the N.U.W.S.S. There is an undercurrent of tenderness and sympathy in her verse. She loves Nature, and the poem, "A Rainbow in War-Time," sounds a note of hope good to hear in these days. It is so easy to forget that "Dawn will follow on the dark" when the night is long. "Rain" is a good example of her style.

"I hear the rain come beating down,
Softly, sweetly on the earth;
Under its kisses the plane leaves rustle
With gentle mirth.
After its kisses it whispers, whispers
Unto the earth.

"Why has the earth no answer ready
To gentle, pleasant, patt'ring rain?
Why is my heart o'erladen with sorrow,
My mind with pain?
I remember, remember, remember
We listened together to falling rain."

The fourth poet whose work is represented here is Gertrude Vaughan, one-time Sub-Editor of *Votes for Women*, and from a technical point of view her verses are by far the best. She has an ear for metre, and a love, perhaps unconscious, for colour. "The Last Will of . . . " is the best of the poems included in this collection.

"THE MAKING OF WOMEN."

Messrs. George Allen & Unwin have in active preparation a volume of essays entitled "The Making of Women." Starting from the assumption that the vote is almost won, the book discusses the channels into which the energy of feminists should now be diverted, and the lines along which the feminist policy in England should develop. The question of women in industry is dealt with in considerable detail, the arguments both for and against "Equal pay for equal work" being discussed. Marriage and sex relationships are considered from a somewhat new point of view; and an educational policy is outlined. Among the contributors are A. Maude Royden, Ralph Rooper, Eleanor Rathbone, Elinor Burns, and "The Round Table," and the volume is edited by Victor Gollancz.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
MISS VIOLET EUSTACE.
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Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone—4673 Vic.

1917 Franchise Fund.

The donations that have been sent in are very cheering; they show that even in this time of many claims members and friends are realising the urgency of the moment. We hope that they are giving also to the Parliamentary work of their own Societies and the Federations. Some Federations have many constituencies to care for, and the expenses of trained workers, as well as the incidental expenses, are necessarily heavy. Much is being done locally, and headquarters is doing its best to help.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	1,373	2	10
Lady Helen Murray (2nd don.)		2	6
Miss Alice T. Glyde (2nd don.)	1	0	0
Mrs. Binns Smith (2nd don.) ...	2	2	0
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Miss Ruth Dodds	2	0	0
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Miss F. M. Harvey (2nd don.)	1	0	0
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Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Pilcher ...	2	0	0
Miss Charlotte Ellis		15	0
Miss Maud Gibson	2	0	0
Misses Frances & Helen Palle	2	0	0
Mrs. Hamilton		10	0
Redcar W.S.S. 2nd Weekly List:			
Dr. and Mrs. Burne		5	0
Miss Schwenk		2	6
Mrs. W. S. Fothergill		5	0
	£1,411	1	4

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£.	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1916 ...	1,238	7	5
Received from May 21st to 26th, 1917:—			
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Miss J. Sophie Thomson ...		10	6
Miss Esther V. Womack		2	6
Mrs. Edwin Gray	1	0	0
Mr. Walter H. Heath		10	6
Miss Amy E. Powell		1	0
Mrs. L. L. Morse		1	1	0
Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Pilcher ...		5	0	0
Miss R. J. Cooke			2	6
Miss Evelyn M. Cooke			2	6
AFFILIATION FEES.				
Seaford W.S.S.			5	0
Bexhill W.S.S.			15	0
	£1,247	17	11	

"The Common Cause" Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Received	565	1	0
Miss Lilly Coate	5	0	0
	£570	1	0

IMPORTANT.

Postal orders should be crossed, and filled in N.U.W.S.S.

Treasury notes should be treated like coins, and *always registered*. If any contributions remain more than two days unacknowledged, please write at once to the Secretary, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith-street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Please address letters containing money either to the Secretary, or to Mrs. Auerbach, or Miss Sterling by name, *not* to the Treasurer.

Literature Department.

Owing to an increase in the cost of materials the leaflet on Electoral Reform can no longer be supplied at 1s. per 100, as stated in our last issue. The leaflet, which is being reprinted, is now 1s. 3d. per 100.

A complete set of the Women Workers' and Women's Votes leaflets can be purchased in envelope printed in National Union colours. Price 2d.

Secretaries of Societies.

The following is a list of the changes of Secretaries or addresses (arranged in Federation order) since September, 1916.

B. SCOTTISH FEDERATION.
ARDROSSAN AND SALTCOATS: Mrs. J. Thomas, Belmont, Toobie Road, Ardrossan.
BRECHIN: Miss J. Duncan, c/o Miss Gray, 11, Castle Street, Brechin.
FALKIRK: Miss Deas, 49, Wallace Street, Grahamston, Falkirk.
INNERLEITHEN: Miss Robertson, Red Roofs, Innerleithen.
LEVEN: Miss Watt, Maitland Street, Leven.
MONTROSE: Miss Hassock, 89, Bridge Street, Montrose.
NAIRN: Miss Lawson, 1, Virginia Terrace, Nairn.
NORTH BERWICK: Lady Schäfer, Marly Knowe, N. Berwick.
ORCADIAN: Mrs. Mackintosh, 22, Dundee Crescent, Kirkwall, Orkney.
PEEBLES: Miss Dougall, Irene, Peebles.
ST. ANDREWS: Mrs. Waterston, Harlaw, St. Andrews, Fife.
TAIN: Mrs. Mackenzie, Castle Hill, Tain.

C. NORTH-EASTERN FEDERATION.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: Mrs. Morse, 35, Belmont Gardens, W. Hartlepool.
SEAHAM HARBOUR: Mrs. Crawfurd, Cornelia Terrace, Seaham Harbour.
SHILDON: Mrs. Browne, Halgarth, Shildon.

D. NORTH-WESTERN FEDERATION.—Fed. Sec.: Miss N. Walker Jones, Slackland, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland.
CARLISLE: Mrs. Campbell, 22, Warwick Square, Carlisle.

E. N. & E. RIDINGS OF YORKSHIRE.
SALTBURN: Miss Craig, Wharfedale, Ruby Street, Saltburn.
LEEDS: (*Pro tem.*) Miss I. O. Ford, Adel Grange, Leeds.

F. WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—Fed. Sec.: Mrs. Renton, Hawthorn Cottage, Adel, Leeds.
BARNSLEY: Miss Celia Wray, Fairfield House, Barnsley.
DONCASTER: Miss Nodes, 5, Imperial Crescent, Doncaster.
SHEFFIELD: Miss Jarvis, 31, Crookes Road, Sheffield.
SHIPLEY: (*Pro tem.*) Miss J. Miller, 13, Easby Road, Bradford.

G. MANCHESTER FEDERATION.—Fed. Sec.: Mrs. Thoday, 20, Kenworthy's Buildings, 83, Bridge Street, Manchester.
ALTRINCHAM: Mrs. Wagner, Westholme, The Firs, Bowdon, Cheshire.
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE: Mrs. Mamourian, Stamford Villa, Staley Bridge Road, Ashton-under-Lyne.
BLACKBURN: Mrs. Brown, Beardworth Brow, Blackburn.
HEATON MOOR: Mrs. E. Lamb, 27, Clifton Road, Heaton Moor, Stockport.
HEYWOOD: Miss Turner, 23, Barley Hill Terrace, Heywood.
ROCHDALE: Lady Rochdale, Beechwood, Rochdale.
STOCKPORT: Mrs. G. P. Henderson, 1, Adswood Lane, W. Stockport.

H. WEST LANCS., W. CHESHIRE, & N. WALES.
CARNARVON: Mrs. D. O. Evans, Bryn Afon, St. David's Road, Carnarvon.
CHESTER: Mrs. Raleigh, 15, Dee Banks, Chester; and Miss Jones, Meadow View, Dee Banks, Chester.
LIVERPOOL: Mrs. H. D. Darbishire, Holly Bank, Mossley Hill, Liverpool.
WARRINGTON: Mrs. Richardson, Wilderspool Road, Warrington.
WINSFORD: Miss Mary Walsh, The Hollies, Winsford.

I. MIDLANDS, EAST.
BURTON-ON-TRENT: (*Pro tem.*) Miss Longson, 216, Waterloo Street, Burton-on-Trent.
DERBY: Mrs. Sowter, Field House, Duffield, near Derby.
LINCOLN: Miss Hartnell, 32, Newport, Lincoln.
LOUTH: Miss Pennington, 16, George Street, Louth.

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L. CENTRAL COUNTIES.
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OLTON: Mrs. Smith, Kingston House, Olton.
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NORTH WALSHAM: (*Pro tem.*) G. W. Smith, Esq., The Cedars, N. Walsham.

N. SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTH.
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LUTON AND DISTRICT: Mrs. Burditt, 47, Wellington Street, Luton.
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SALTASH: Mrs. Keart, 7, Home Park Road, Saltash.
TIVERTON: Mrs. Home Smith, Villa Franca, Tiverton, Devon.

R. SURREY, SUSSEX & HANTS.—Fed. Sec.: Miss M. E. Verrall, St. Hilda's East, Nicholas Street, Bethnal Green East.
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EASTBOURNE: Miss A. C. Pyper, 60, Upperton Road, Eastbourne.
GUILDFORD: Mrs. Hartree, Morden House, Hillier Road, Guildford.
HORLEY: Miss Silvia Clark, Masseth Cottage, Horley, Surrey.
LITTLEHAMPTON: Miss Daymond, Royal College of Music, South Kensington.
OXTED AND LIMPSFIELD: Mrs. Walker, Oakleigh, Limpsfield, Surrey.
PORTSMOUTH: Mrs. Lapthorn, 38, St. Edward's Road, Southsea.
SOUTHAMPTON: (*Pro tem.*) Miss Spencer, 20, Spring Road, Portswood, Southampton.
WORTHING: Miss Stedman, 8, Liverpool Terrace, Worthing.

S. KENTISH FEDERATION.—Fed. Sec.: Mrs. Hewlett Hobbs, 13, Hastings Road, Maidstone.
ROCHESTER: Miss Conway Gordon, Longley House, Rochester.

T. LONDON SOCIETY.
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WALTHAMSTOW: Mrs. Railton, 35, Poppleton Road, Leytonstone, E. 11.

U. SOCIETIES OUTSIDE FEDERATION AREAS.
ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE: Miss A. W. Graham, Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey.

CARE AND CURE OF THE NERVE-STRAINED.

A medical woman writes to us as follows:—

"Proud as we are of the bravery of our soldiers of the rank and file, and glad to express it, the very best way of showing gratitude is by deeds, especially in regard to the injured and disabled. Some suffer physical, some mental injury; and, of the two, the latter, if so treated as to become perpetuated, is the more disastrous. Yet there is no class of injury which, dealt with by common sense and in common fairness, is more responsive to rational means of cure. Treated with understanding of their need and appreciation of the right kind of help, this loss of balance is, in the great majority of cases, quite transitory, and is in no sense 'certifiable.' It is the natural result of extreme and intolerable strain on human susceptibilities unused to scenes of horror, following often upon the exhaustion of long months of unremitting tension.

"It does not help to brace such a man, and to calm and restore his balance, to find himself relegated by order of the War Office to a block of an asylum, re-named a 'War Hospital,' where Lunacy authorities are paid by the War Office to assume responsibility for his care and keeping. Such men ought to be restored to civilian life, when they are found to be no longer of any use to the Army, and placed in cheerful industrial convalescent homes or colonies, where they may find encouragement, reassurance, what medical care they still may need, and such appropriate occupation as will link them up again with their old life as self-supporting citizens, instead of being forced to enter on a narrow, dismal path, which may end, in all probability, in their becoming a life-long burden to themselves and to the over-taxed community. Such homes may be entered *voluntarily*—ex-soldiers being, after their discharge, free agents. In order to safeguard from any possible detriment, such homes ought to be entirely free from the slightest suspicion of the taint of lunacy. The cause being a *natural* one, the means of restoration should be also natural. In fact, every case of loss of mental balance, be it slight or severe, whether in military or civilian practice, should always pass through hospitals before being committed to the atmosphere of an asylum. Let everything possible be done, and done without delay, to place this question on a more satisfactory and saner basis."

WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The Paddington Women's Local Government Association has addressed a memorial to the Home Secretary, calling his attention to the valuable work done in the borough during the last ten months by two members of the Women's Police Force, who have patrolled the streets, attended the police-court, and given valuable help in cases concerned with women, young girls, and children. The memorialists point out that the salaries of these policewomen have hitherto been defrayed by the Association, but as the policewomen have proved their worth, it is asked that official recognition and payment should be obtained for them, as allowed outside the Metropolitan Police area by the Police, Factories, &c., Act of 1916.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

THE QUARTERLY COUNCIL MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT

THE CAXTON HALL,
WESTMINSTER,

On FRIDAY, JUNE 8th, 1917, at 5.30 p.m.

Representatives of Branches and all Members of the Society are cordially invited to attend.

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THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS
The Monthly Organ of the INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE
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DONATIONS TO N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Further subscriptions are still urgently needed, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, Red House, Greenock. Cheques to be crossed Royal Bank of Scotland. Subscriptions for the London Units to be sent to the Hon. Mrs. B. M. Graves, or the Right Hon. Viscountess Cowdray, 66, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

	£	s.	d.
Forward as per list to May 25th, 1917	207,886	18	10
Junior Girls' Club, Victoria Dock, Presbyterian Church, per Miss Annan, per Miss Jessie E. M. Kerr, result of ½d. collections throughout the winter	2	0	0
*Mrs. Hay		10	0
*Mrs. Rose	10	0	0
Mrs. Shearer		5	0
*Per Miss Etta Shankland: Result of sixth weekly penny collection in Greenock (for Corsica)	25	16	4
Mrs. Moir	2	2	0
*Per Mrs. Robertson: Employees Portland Forge (20th con.) (£1 15s. 4d.), Employees Messrs. Boyd & Forrest (64th con.) (£1 19s.), Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Paterson, towards "Scots Thistle" bed (Royaumont) (12s. 6d.)	4	6	10
*Per Miss Mary Merry: Miss Forbes (5s.), Miss M. Merry (5s.), Miss King (3s. 6d.), Miss Low (2s. 6d.), Miss Kennedy (2s. 6d.), Miss Walker (2s. 6d.), Miss Weeks (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Merry (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Douglas (2s.), Miss Hogg (2s.)	1	10	0
*Collection taken at the United Intercessory Service in Ladyloan U.F. Church, per A. A. Symon, Esq.		9	1
*Anonymous, 2nd instal., completing six months, for "St. Nicholas" bed (American Unit)	12	10	0
*Alex. Cupples, Esq.	2	0	0
*The Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Assoc., of the Allan Park Church, Stirling, per Miss M. H. Aikman	10	0	0
Mrs. James McEwan	1	1	0
*Crieff W.S.S., per Miss Kinghorn, Hon. Sec., for upkeep of "Crieff" bed (Royaumont): Major Haig, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. (£2 2s.), Mrs. Richardson and Dr. Dickson (2nd don.) (£1), Mr. and Mrs. Rowat (£1), Miss Mutter-Napier (£1), Miss Kinghorn (£1), Miss Walker (£1), Mr. McCormack (10s.), Mrs. Taylor (10s.), Mrs. Stranhairn (5s.), sums under 5s. (£2 10s. 6d.), Mrs. Ewing (10s.); Mrs. McAll Smith, from Colin and Neil McAll Smith, to name a "Providence" bed for six months (£25)	36	17	6
Mrs. Lusk	2	0	0
*Collected, per Miss Eileen M. Hughes: Mrs. Heywood (5s.), Anon. (5s.), Miss E. Hughes (5s.), Mrs. Kemp (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Bayley (2s. 6d.), Mrs McDonnell (2s. 6d.), Mrs. H. Barlow (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Steele (2s. 6d.), Alice Norman (2s.), Mrs. Ogden (2s.), Mrs. Watkinson (2s.), Anon. (1s.), Molly Kemp (6d.)	1	15	0
Proceeds of collection made among the Office Staff of the Century Insurance Co., Ltd., per J. Macdonald, Esq., Cashier	3	3	0
Part proceeds from Mr. G. H. Ballie's Dramatic Entertainment in Liberton, per Thos. Bartleman, Esq., Hon. Treas. Liberton War Charities Assoc.	2	0	0
J. McAndrew Waddell, Esq. ...		10	0
*Per Mrs. W. Croft Helms: Proceeds of a Jumble Sale, held on May 12th, arranged by the Com. of the Lancaster W.S.S.	20	0	0
Mrs. Russell	25	0	0
J. Wilson Cameron, M.B. ...	1	1	0
*Women's Educational Union, per Miss G. M. W. Anderson, Hon. Treas., for further upkeep of the "Women's Educational Union" bed for one year	50	0	0
Miss Margaret S. Burns... ...		10	6
*Worcester W.S.S., per Miss M. M. Williams, Hon. Sec., further six months' upkeep of the "Worcester" bed (Corsica)	25	0	0
*Gateshead W.S.S., per J. T. Dunn, Esq. (Monthly subs.): Gateshead W.S.S. (£2), Private Subscriptions (13s.)	2	13	0
*Dr. and Mrs. James Mackenzie	25	0	0
*Employees Messrs. Wm. Fulton & Sons, Ltd., per Jas. Guy, Esq., Workers' Sec., per Miss Etta Shankland	10	0	0
Miss Jane King	1	0	0
Mrs. W. M. Galbraith		5	0
Anonymous		5	0
*Weekly Collection from Boys and Masters of Glasgow Academy, per E. Temple, Esq., Headmaster	2	2	0
*Per Miss Bury: Proceeds of Lecture in Selkirk	10	0	2
*Miss Eva J. A. Lee	1	0	0
"A Melbourne Lady," per "J. M. G."	1	0	0
*Per Miss Lockhart, Hon. Treas., B.W.T.A., Edinburgh, for upkeep of B.W.T.A. Motor Ambulance (Royaumont) (monthly)	25	0	0
*Miss Mary C. Mackie		2	6
*Per Miss Low, per Miss Moir, Falkirk W.S.S.: Employees, Messrs. A. & K. Main, Gothic Iron Works, Falkirk	16	7	9
*Seventh Weekly Penny Collection in Greenock, per Miss Etta Shankland (Corsica) ...	18	15	11
Miss Marian F. Ellis		5	0
*Miss Norah Tennant	1	0	0
*Scottish Edith Cavell Memorial Fund, per Miss Etta Shankland, Hon. Treas., for upkeep of "Scotsman Edith Cavell" bed (Royaumont, 6 months)	25	0	0
Mrs. J. D. Mackenzie	5	0	0
*Miss Alison Wordie, further upkeep of the "Fraisgil" bed (Royaumont) (£25), for Serbia and Roumania (£10) ...	35	0	0
Girls' Junior Bible Class, Dunnikier Church, Kirkcaldy, per Miss M. Thomson, Treasurer		5	0
*Per the Manager, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, London, per Miss Kathleen Burke	1,000	0	0
*Mrs. MacGibbon, to name a "Margaret MacGibbon" bed for one year (American Unit)	50	0	0
*Mrs. Paton, per Mrs. Robertson, further upkeep of "Eveline Maud" bed (Salonika)	25	0	0
Miss Dallas	5	0	0
*Miss L. Coats	200	0	0
The Girls' Auxiliary, Kames U.F. Church, per Miss M. McFarlane, Sec.	2	0	0
*Mrs. Cuthbert	1	0	0
*Messrs. Morgan, Grenfell & Co., per Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, per Miss Kathleen Burke ...	1,000	0	0
M. T. R. B.		10	0
*Paisley W.S.S. and friends, per Miss Mary G. Todd, Hon. Treas., for "Paisley" bed in Corsica for 4th 6 months ...	25	0	0
*Per Mrs. Wood: *Miss Craig (10s.), *Miss K. G. Wood (£1), *Miss Buchanan (£2), Old Gold and Silver Collection (£29 8s. 6d.) (already acknowledged from Gold and Silver Collection, £6; total for "Kilmacolm Silver Lining" bed, £35 8s. 6d.)	32	18	6
*Per Miss Isabelle Kerr, Local Hon. Sec., S.W.H., Greenock, 8th Instalment of "Waste Paper and Waste Material Scheme"	25	0	0
*Per D. Drummond Fraser, Esq., for "Manchester & District Federation Field Hospital," per Mrs. Chapman, Hon. Sec. (Corsica) ...	60	0	0
*Per Miss Bury: Employees, Messrs. Fiddes & Co., for "Aberdeen Workers" bed, per Williamina Smith (America Unit)	10	0	
Messrs. Leslie & Hall	2	2	0
*	£210.735	17	11

* Denotes further donations.

Further List of Beds Named.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"St. Nicholas" (2nd instal., completing 6 months) (American Unit) ...	Anonymous.
"Women's Educational Union" (further 1 year)	Women's Educational Union, per Miss G. M. W. Anderson, Hon. Treas.
"Worcester" (Corsica) (further six months)	Worcester W.S.S., per Miss M. M. Williams, Hon. Sec.
"Providence" (New Unit) (1st instal., six months)	Per Miss Kinghorn, Hon. Sec. Crieff W.S.S., Colin and Neil McAll Smith.
"Scotsman Edith Cavell" (Royaumont) (further 6 months)	Scottish Edith Cavell Memorial Fund, per Miss Etta Shankland, Hon. Treas.
"Fraisgil" (Royaumont) (further 6 months)	Miss Alison Wordie, 52, Montgomerie Drive, Glasgow.
"Margaret MacGibbon" (American Unit) (1 year)	Mrs. Margaret MacGibbon, 9, Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow.
"Eveline Maud" (Salonika) (further 6 months)	Mrs. Paton, per Mrs. Robertson, Kilmarnock.
"Kilmacolm Silver Lining" (New Unit) (for 6 months)	Old Gold and Silver Collection, per Mrs. Wood, Barclaven, Kilmacolm.

Erratum.—In issue of May 18th—for Lovat read Lovatt, Dornock, New Unit, six months.

On Wednesday, May 23rd, Miss May Curwen spoke at the Women's Institute at 92, Victoria-street, on the work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals. No collection was taken, but many promises of donations were made, and some of these have already been received.

LONDON UNITS OF THE SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Funds are urgently needed for the maintenance of the London Units. Contributions should be sent to the Honorary Treasurers, the Viscountess Cowdray and the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, and equipment to Miss Hoc, 66, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.

The London Units have received a beautiful fur coat (seal musquash) to dispose of, the proceeds to go towards the general funds. It has been valued at £26. Offers will be gladly received by the Secretary of the London Units, 66, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.

The London Units gratefully acknowledge the generous donation which they have received through the British Women's Hospital from Mrs. Graham Nicholson, for a bed in Dr. Elsie Inglis's Unit, to be maintained for one year, and the promise of a further donation to maintain it for a second year if required.

	£	s.	d.
Donations already acknowledged	30,980	18	1
American and Canadian Collections	1,685	10	10
Arlesford W.S.S.	1	0	0
Astley, Miss C. C.	5	0	0
Bell, Col. Alex. W. C.		10	0
Briant, Miss Edith		5	0
Brinton, Mrs. R. D.	5	0	0
British School of Archæology in Egypt, per Mrs. Flinders Petrie	8	3	0
Broom Edge Flower Show, per Mrs. Ridgway	5	8	6
Camden Town Women's Liberal Association		10	0
Cavilier, The Rev. H. R., B.D.	1	1	0
Canterbury Collection, per Miss Curwen	15	7	3
Collecting Cards:—			
No. 14, per Miss Glasier ...		10	0
No. 41, per Miss Boyd		16	0
No. 49, per Mrs. Sargent ...		10	0
Connolly, Mrs.		16	0
Crosfield, Mrs.	1	0	0
Genge, Miss E. Mae	25	0	0
Gwynne, Miss, and Form IVa.	1	1	0
Haddon, Mrs.	1	0	0
Hall, Per Miss		13	0
Harrington Gardens Meeting Collection, per Miss Curwen	12	9	8
Hinde, Mrs.		5	0
Holland, Mrs.	25	0	0
Johnson, Per Miss Sybil ...	1	6	6
Knight, Mr.		5	0
Ladies' Lacrosse Assoc. Bed ...	50	0	0
Lane, Lieut.-Col. W. B., I.M.C.	3	0	0
Lethbridge, The Rev. H. C. B., C.F.		10	0
Leyland, Miss		8	2
Margetson, Miss Alice		1	1
Massé, Miss		10	0
Merton, Mrs. A. R.		2	2
Pattenden, Miss Jeannie ...		1	0
Pentonville Meeting Collection, per Miss Curwen		15	6
Pheysey, Mr. and Mrs., and Friend		20	10
Pilkington, Capt. G. R.		5	0
Pratt, Miss Margaret			5
Presbyterian Church, E. Ham, Collection		1	5
Pupils of Leytonstone High School for Girls per Miss B. Stampels		3	10
Rendel, Mrs.			11
Ridgway, Mrs.		6	2
Saunders, Miss C. E.		1	0
Simmons, C., Esq., per Mrs. Flinders Petrie			5
Smith, Per Miss M. J.		1	0
Smith, Major			5
South-East London Scottish Association		10	0
Sprigg, Mrs. Squire, per Mrs. Flinders Petrie		5	0
Stoehr, Miss C. H.		1	0
The Ocean Staff, per Miss Bending		3	5
Walker, Philip I., Esq.		20	0
Weddel, W., Esq.		5	0
West Herts W.S.S.		3	0
Women's Sunday Meeting St. Columbas's Church		1	5
Wood, Miss A. I.		1	10
Woodseats Friends' Adult School, per Mrs. Williams (bed, 3 months)		12	10
	£32,940	16	4

THE MILLICENT FAWCETT HOSPITAL UNITS.

A telegram has come from Petrograd, saying that Dr. King-Atkinson and her party have reached Russia, and are at work down in Galicia. Their arrival in Petrograd is confirmed by a letter from Mrs. Elborough, dated May 6th, which has come through very quickly by Embassy bag. They arrived at 12.30 on Monday night, after a good journey, and sat up until three with Mrs. Elborough and Miss Knight, exchanging English and Russian news. After three days of business (and talk!) they took a night train to Kiev, accompanied by Sister Wright, and then went on the further journey to the hospital at Zaleschiki.

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What Some of our Societies are Doing.

WORTHING.—The Working Women's Franchise Society, supported by the local Liberal and Labour Association, the Independent Labour Party, the Women's Liberal Association, the National Union of Women Workers, the Church League for Women Suffrage, and the Women's Co-operative Guild, held a very successful meeting in the St. James's Hall, on Tuesday night, May 8th, when Mrs. Stocks, B.Sc., of the N.U.W.S.S., delivered an able address on "The Position of Women in a Reconstructed State."

The chair was taken by Alderman J. Farquharson Whyte, M.A., who is a consistent supporter of women's suffrage in this town. He urged, in an admirable speech, that women in the future would be judged by their capacity, and expressed a hope that women who were employed in industrial work would join trade unions, and see that for equal work they obtained equal pay.

Mrs. Stocks, who received a very cordial reception, contrasted the position of women before the war and now, and pointed out the need for safeguarding their interests, both as wage-earners and as mothers. She also dealt with the question of infant mortality.

The following resolution was then moved and seconded, and carried unanimously:—

"This meeting welcomes the decision of the Government to embody in a Bill the recommendations of the Electoral Reform Conference, and confidently expects that this year will see the enfranchisement of women."

CARDIFF.—The annual meeting of the Cardiff and District Society was held on Thursday, April 19th. Mrs. Coombe Tennant gave a most enlightening and inspiring address on "Patriotism and Women's Suffrage," showing how by working for the vote women are exercising the truest patriotism, because of the help it will enable them to give in the difficulties of industrial reconstruction in pressing for much needed reforms. A paid organiser was appointed to give half-time to suffrage work for the next three months, among her first duties being the obtaining of signatures of prominent citizens to the memorial. It was announced that Mr. Herbert Cory, M.P. for Cardiff, had voted for the Asquith resolution, and would support a Government Bill. Mr. Soulsby reported that the War Parcels Depôt had, since beginning work in March, 1916, sent away about 1,800 bales, including about 12,000 parcels; and Miss Norris reported that the War Savings' Association, inaugurated in July, 1916, had 63 members, and had invested nearly £600. It was decided to co-operate in the appeal now being made all over Wales for further funds for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital, and in particular in the arrangements for a public meeting in May.

KESWICK.—The Keswick W.S.S. held a general committee meeting, the main business of which was to pass resolutions of thanks and congratulations to those politicians who recently supported the enfranchisement of women as an integral part of any measure of electoral reform which may result from the Speaker's Conference.

A resolution of thanks was sent to the speaker for his great service in presiding over the Conference. Suitable resolutions were also sent to the Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir John Simon, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Walter Long.

A resolution was sent to Lord Buckmaster to congratulate him on the passage through the House of Lords of his Solicitors (Qualification of Women) Bill. A resolution protesting against the new clause added to the Criminal Law Amendment Act was sent to the Home Secretary and many other M.P.s concerned in the matter.

COCKERMOUTH W.S.S.—This society has also sent letters to M.P.s relative to the Criminal Law Amendment Act. A Women's Suffrage resolution has also been forwarded to many members.

WAKEFIELD.—A public meeting was held on Monday, April 23rd, in the Wood Street Institute, when we had the great privilege of welcoming the honoured President of the N.U.W.S.S., Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D. The Mayor (E. Stonehouse, Esq.) presided, and was supported on the platform by the Mayoress, and many well-known local residents, several of whom had never before appeared on a suffrage platform. Mrs. Fawcett gave a most inspiring address, and proposed a resolution welcoming the new Reform Bill, and anticipating the speedy enfranchisement of women; this was ably seconded by Mrs. Renton, and carried unanimously. A cordial vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Fawcett (on the motion of the Vicar of Wakefield, seconded by Mrs. Lodge Hirst) and to the Mayor (proposed by the Hon. Secretary, and seconded by Canon Ivens). A good collection was taken for the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

The Committee, with the assistance of the "Lamp Day" Committee undertook, at the invitation of the Mayoress, to organise the Official Flag Day for the Serbian Relief Fund. This took place on May 12th, and thanks to the efforts of Miss M. Spencer, who acted as Hon. Secretary, proved a great success, £95 11s. being cleared; of this £23 17s. 9d. has been sent to the Scottish Women's Serbian Unit.

The Working Party is well maintained, and on May 19th a collection was made at the Opera House and Empire Theatre, which resulted in a sum of £19 being raised for materials, through the kind permission of Miss Sherwood.

Members of the Suffrage Committee were officially invited to take part in a Food Control Conference at the Town Hall on May 23rd.

A model nursery for the children of munition workers, between the ages of four weeks and five years, was opened on May 3rd, at 57, St. Mary's Street, Woolwich, where the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Henry (Chairman of the Committee), Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., and others will receive visitors all the day and show them round this very ideal home for children, which consists of two cottages that have been transformed into beautiful nurseries, where the children will be well cared for while their parents are at work. This is the first nursery to be opened at Woolwich, and it is hoped that the pound-day that is to be held in celebration of the opening will be so successful that the nursery will be able to be started on a sound financial basis.

Forthcoming Meetings.

JUNE 4.

Birmingham—Aston Brook—Miss Smallwood 3 p.m.

JUNE 5.

Birmingham—Hope St. School for Mothers—Miss Cooper 2.15 p.m.

JUNE 6.

Birmingham—Hope St. School for Mothers—Miss Cooper 2.15 p.m.

Scottish Hospital Meetings.

FRIDAY, June 8th, 1917, at St. Luke's Parish Hall, Hornsey, at 8 p.m. Speakers: Prof. Popóvic, on "The Serbian Soldier"; Miss Maud Bell, on "The Work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals."

Coming Events.

The annual general meeting of the South London Hospital for Women will be held at 5, Carlton House Terrace, S.W., on Wednesday, June 6th, at 3.15 p.m. Chairman: The Marchioness of Londonderry. Speakers: Dr. Nina Potter, the Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, M.A., Dr. Jane Walker. Tickets may be obtained from the Secretary of the Hospital, Southside, Clapham Common, S.W.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A SERIES OF LECTURES on "The Charter of Christianity," at the Collegium House, 92, St. George's-sq., S.W., every Thursday, at 5.30 p.m. June 7th—Speaker: Mr. Clutton Brock. Subject: "For Art and Beauty in the National Life."

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton-st., Piccadilly, W. June 6th, 8 p.m. "The 'Rights' of Majorities," by Mr. Laurence Housman. Chairman: Mrs. Corbett Ashby.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—Public Meeting, Tuesday, June 5th, 3 o'clock, in the New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge. "Women as Builders of Empire." Miss Margaret Hodge. Admission free.

THE ASSOCIATION OF ADVERTISING WOMEN.—Meeting, June 4th, at the Connaught Rooms, Gt. Queen-st., at 8 p.m. Speaker: Mr. Wareham Smith. Subject: "Is a Government Scheme of Advertising to Push British Goods Possible?" All women holding responsible business positions are cordially invited.

LOST.

LOST, from N.U.W.S.S. Office, on May 24th, brown-handled umbrella with leather loop, short stick; also pair long brown doeskin gloves.—Finder is asked to communicate with Atkinson, Portesbury, Camberley.

POSITIONS WANTED.

GENTLEWOMAN, University (Oxford) education, with adopted child (girl, 5), seeks responsible post. Charge of house, help with children, as nurse to one child with assistance. Temporary if desired. Highest references.—Box 6,704, COMMON CAUSE Office.

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LITERARY.

£50 PRIZE.—Send postage (twopence) for particulars and copy of "How to Make Money With Your Pen" (learn to earn by writing) to Craven Press, 32, Craven-st., Strand, London.

[Continued on page 98

Continued from page 95

BOOKS, Etc.

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